

(3) *Mortality component*—(i) *Terminal illness*. Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section, the mortality component prescribed under section 7520 may not be used to determine the present value of an annuity, income interest, remainder interest, or reversionary interest if an individual who is a measuring life is terminally ill at the time of the decedent's death. For purposes of this paragraph (b)(3), an individual who is known to have an incurable illness or other deteriorating physical condition is considered terminally ill if there is at least a 50 percent probability that the individual will die within 1 year. However, if the individual survives for eighteen months or longer after the date of the decedent's death, that individual shall be presumed to have not been terminally ill at the date of death unless the contrary is established by clear and convincing evidence.

(ii) *Terminal illness exceptions*. In the case of the allowance of the credit for tax on a prior transfer under section 2013, if a final determination of the federal estate tax liability of the transferor's estate has been made under circumstances that required valuation of the life interest received by the transferee, the value of the property transferred, for purposes of the credit allowable to the transferee's estate, shall be the value determined previously in the transferor's estate. Otherwise, for purposes of section 2013, the provisions of paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section shall govern in valuing the property transferred. The value of a decedent's reversionary interest under sections 2037(b) and 2042(2) shall be determined without regard to the physical condition, immediately before the decedent's death, of the individual who is the measuring life.

(iii) *Death resulting from common accidents*. The mortality component prescribed under section 7520 may not be used to determine the present value of an annuity, income interest, remainder interest, or reversionary interest if the decedent, and the individual who is the measuring life, die as a result of a common accident or other occurrence.

(4) *Examples*. The provisions of paragraph (b)(3) of this section are illustrated by the following examples:

*Example 1. Terminal illness.* The decedent bequeaths \$1,000,000 to a trust under the terms of which the trustee is to pay \$103,000 per year to a charitable organization during the life of the decedent's child. Upon the death of the child, the remainder in the trust is to be distributed to the decedent's grandchild. The child, who is age 60, has been diagnosed with an incurable illness, and there is at least a 50 percent probability of the child dying within 1 year. Assuming the presumption provided for in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section does not apply, the standard life annuity factor for a person age 60 may not be used to determine the present value of the charitable organization's annuity interest because there is at least a 50 percent probability that the child, who is the measuring life, will die within 1 year. Instead, a special section 7520 annuity factor must be computed that takes into account the projection of the child's actual life expectancy.

*Example 2. Deaths resulting from common accidents, etc.* The decedent's will establishes a trust to pay income to the decedent's surviving spouse for life. The will provides that, upon the spouse's death or, if the spouse fails to survive the decedent, upon the decedent's death the trust property is to pass to the decedent's children. The decedent and the decedent's spouse die simultaneously in an accident under circumstances in which it was impossible to determine who survived the other. Even if the terms of the will and applicable state law presume that the decedent died first with the result that the property interest is considered to have passed in trust for the benefit of the spouse for life, after which the remainder is to be distributed to the decedent's children, the spouse's life income interest may not be valued by use of the mortality component described under section 7520. The result would be the same even if it was established that the spouse survived the decedent.

(5) *Additional limitations*. Section 7520 does not apply to the extent as may otherwise be provided by the Commissioner.

(c) *Effective date*. Section § 20.7520-3(a) is effective as of May 1, 1989. The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section are effective with respect to estates of decedents dying after December 13, 1995.

[T.D. 8540, 59 FR 30170, June 10, 1994, as amended by T.D. 8630, 60 FR 63916, Dec. 13, 1995]

#### § 20.7520-4 Transitional rules.

(a) *Reliance*. If the valuation date is after April 30, 1989, and before June 10, 1994, an executor can rely on Notice 89-

24, 1989-1 C.B. 660, or Notice 89-60, 1989-1 C.B. 700 (See §601.601(d)(2)(ii)(b) of this chapter), in valuing the transferred interest.

(b) *Effective date.* This section is effective as of May 1, 1989.

#### § 20.7701-1 Tax return preparer.

(a) *In general.* For the definition of a tax return preparer, see §301.7701-15 of this chapter.

(b) *Effective/applicability date.* This section is applicable to returns and claims for refund filed, and advice provided, after December 31, 2008.

[T.D. 9436, 73 FR 78451, Dec. 22, 2008]

## PART 22—TEMPORARY ESTATE TAX REGULATIONS UNDER THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY TAX ACT OF 1981

AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

### § 22.0 Certain elections under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

(a) *Election of special rules for woodlands—(1) In general.* This paragraph applies to the election of special rules for woodlands under section 2032A(e)(13) of the Code, as added by section 421(h) of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. The executor shall make this election for an estate by attaching to the estate tax return a statement that—

(i) Contains the decedent's name and taxpayer identification number as they appear on the estate tax return,

(ii) Identifies the election as an election under section 2032A(e)(13) of the Code,

(iii) Specifies the property with respect to which the election is made, and

(iv) Provides all information necessary to show that the executor is entitled to make the election.

(2) *Additional information required.* If later regulations issued under section 2032A(e)(13) require the executor to furnish information in addition to that required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section and an office of the Internal Revenue Service requests the executor to furnish the additional information, the executor shall furnish the additional information in a statement filed

with that office of the Internal Revenue Service within 60 days after the request is made. The statement shall also contain the information required by paragraphs (a)(1) (i), (ii), and (iii) of this section. If the additional information is not provided within 60 days after the request is made, the election may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, be held invalid.

(b) *Election of special use valuation for qualified real property.* This paragraph applies to the election of special use valuation for qualified real property under section 2032A(d)(1) of the Code, as amended by section 421(j)(3) of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. This election shall be made in the manner prescribed in §20.2032A-8(a)(3), except that the election shall be valid even if the estate tax return is not timely filed.

(c) *Elections irrevocable.* Elections to which this section applies may not be revoked.

(d) *Effective date.* The elections described in this section are available with respect to the estates of decedents dying after 1981.

[T.D. 7793, 46 FR 54540, Nov. 3, 1981]

## PART 25—GIFT TAX; GIFTS MADE AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1954

### GIFT TAX

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25.0-1 Introduction.

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25.2207A-2 Effective date.

25.2501-1 Imposition of tax.

25.2502-1 Rate of tax.

25.2502-2 Donor primarily liable for tax.

25.2503-1 General definitions of "taxable gifts" and of "total amount of gifts."

25.2503-2 Exclusions from gifts.

25.2503-3 Future interests in property.

25.2503-4 Transfer for the benefit of a minor.

25.2503-6 Exclusion for certain qualified transfer for tuition or medical expenses.

25.2504-1 Taxable gifts for preceding calendar periods.

25.2504-2 Determination of gifts for preceding calendar periods.

#### TRANSFERS

25.2511-1 Transfers in general.